24527

The construction of diagrams for S/147/61/000/002/006/015
E031/E113

The following assumptions are made: 1) the strain distribution is two-dimensional; 2) the experimental stress-strain diagrams are taken as true diagrams for the material concerned; 3) the calculation is based on a section far from large discontinuities and taper is ignored. In any such section a system of coordinates is chosen with the x-axis parallel to the neutral axis. Then, if θ is the angle between the chord of the section and this axis, the strain is given by the equation

$$\varepsilon = \varepsilon_0 + ky(\theta) \qquad (1.2)$$

where ε_0 is the strain along the chord. By varying ε_0, k and θ, all possible stress states for a two-dimensional strain distribution can be obtained and hence the bending moments may be calculated. However, in solving particular problems it is not necessary to construct complete moment diagrams. Only the limiting states are of interest and these may be represented by a set of vectors. By joining the ends of the vectors complete vector (polar) diagrams are obtained. The paper gives a detailed description of the steps in the computation.
There are 4 figures, 1 table and 4 Soviet references.
Card 2/3

24527

The construction of diagrams for S/147/61/000/002/006/015
E031/E113

ASSOCIATION: Kafedra prochnosti letatel'nykh apparatov,
Khar'kovskiy aviatsionnyy institut
(Department of Strength of Airframes,
Khar'kov Aviation Institute)

SUBMITTED: July 25, 1960

X

Card 3/3

24.4200

41503
S/124/62/000/010/014/015
D234/D308

AUTHOR: Kolesnikov, L. A.

TITLE: Equations of bending of elastic plates, taking into account a more accurate expression for the curvature

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Mekhanika, no. 10, 1962, 14, abstract 10V94 (Tr. Khar'kovsk. aviats. in-ta, 1961, no. 18, 39-56)

TEXT: The author deduces a system of equations for an elastic plate, which is more exact than Karman's equations. The deformations are regarded as small in comparison with unity but angular displacements can reach 30°. Kirchhoff-Love hypothesis is assumed. Non-deformed plate is referred to orthogonal Cartesian axes x_1, x_2, x_3 (x_1, x_2 being the middle plane). In considering the deformed state the author introduces curvilinear coordinates s_1, s_2 in the middle surface (the lines s_1 = const and s_2 = const are parallel to the

Card 1/5

Equations of Bending ...

S/124/62/000/010/014/015
D234/D308

axes x_1, x_2 before deformation). The components of the deformation tensor are $\varepsilon_{ij} = (v_{i,j} + v_{j,i} + v_{k,i}v_{k,j})/2$, where v_i $(i = 1,2,3)$ are components of the displacement vector along the axes x_1, x_2, x_3. For the curvature in the normal sections containing tangents of the coordinate curves s_1 = const, s_2 = const the author obtains the expressions

$$\varkappa_1 = \frac{\partial\theta_1}{\partial s_1}\cos\theta_2, \qquad \varkappa_2 = \frac{\partial\theta_2}{\partial s_2}\cos\theta_1$$

which are more accurate than those accepted in Karman's theory $(\partial^2 v_3/\partial x_1^2$ and $\partial^2 v_3/\partial x_2^2)$. Here θ_1, θ_2 are the angles of inclination of tangents of coordinate curves with respect to the plane x_1, x_2.

Card 2/5

Equations of bending ...
S/124/62/000/010/014/015
D234/D308

The author separates a deformed plate element with the sides ds_1, ds_2 and formulates five equations of equilibrium (three for the forces and two for the moments) relating seven unknown quantities: the forces in the middle surface N_1, N_2, T; the transverse forces Q_1, Q_2 and the turning angles θ_1, θ_2. The remaining two equations are obtained from the conditions of consistency of the deformations in the middle surface and from the relation between the angles θ_1 and θ_2

$$\frac{\partial \sin \theta_1}{\partial s_2} = \frac{\partial \sin \theta_2}{\partial s_1}$$

which follows from the differentiability of the function $v_3(s_1, s_2)$. It is pointed out that only one of the seven equations (the condition of consistency of deformations) is linear. The author

Card 3/5

Equations of bending ...

S/124/62/000/010/014/015
D234/D308

gives an estimation of the error due to replacing the curvature by $\partial^2 v_3/\partial x_1^2$ and $\partial^2 v_3/\partial x_2^2$ and retaining the component v_3 only in the expression for ε_{ij}. It is concluded that Karman's equations are applicable when the angles of inclination are smaller than 4° or 5° and the equations of the linear theory when these angles are smaller than 15'. It is pointed out that the stress function (Airy function) can be introduced only when the conditions

$$Q_1 \varkappa_1 \ll \frac{\partial N_1}{\partial s_1} + \frac{\partial T}{\partial s_2}, \quad Q_2 \varkappa_2 \ll \frac{\partial N_2}{\partial s_2} + \frac{\partial T}{\partial s_1}$$

are satisfied. Abstracter's note: The linearity of the condition of consistency of the deformations follows from the condition

Card 4/5

$$\frac{\partial^2 \varepsilon_{11}}{\partial x_2^2} + \frac{\partial^2 \varepsilon_{22}}{\partial x_1^2} - 2\frac{\partial^2 \varepsilon_{12}}{\partial x_1 \partial x_2} = 0$$

assumed by the author. This is equivalent to ignoring quadratic terms in the expression for ε_{ij}, which is inadmissible. [Abstracter's note: Complete translation.]

S/879/62/000/000/075/088
D234/[illegible]

[illegible]esnikov, L. A. (Khar'kov)

Design of framing of large cuts in thin-walled cylindrical structures

Teoriya plastin i obolochek: trudy II Vsesoyuznoy konferentsii, L'vov, 15-21 sentyabrya [illegible] g. Kiev, Izd-vo AN USSR, 1962, 419-422

[illegible] shell with a rectangular cut is divided into three sections [illegible] which are closed and the third [illegible]. It is assumed that the stringers and [illegible] momentless sections are characterized by [illegible]. The bending rigidity of the shell in [illegible] characterized by the reduced rigidity. The framing of finite flexural rigidity. Normal stresses in longitudinal [illegible] of the covering are equal to zero. A variational [illegible] to solve the problem and the resulting Euler's differential equations are given. There are 3 figures.

S/147/62/000/003/004/007
E91/E435

AUTHOR: Kolesnikov, L.A.

TITLE: Experimental verification of theoretical methods of stress analysis

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya vysshikh uchebnykh zavedeniy. Aviatsionnaya tekhnika, no.3, 1962, 87-97

TEXT: A simple collection of information derived from strain gauges shows the linearity or otherwise of deformations under stress, reveals spots of excessive elongation and determines the yielding of elements under uni-axial stress. In the present paper, a procedure previously applied to the evaluation of information from isolated strain gauges is extended to the evaluation of suitably selected groups of gauges. This procedure permits a verification of theoretical methods of analysis by experimental data. The verification is applied not only to the overall results of analysis but also to its separate elements. In practical analysis, solutions which satisfy the conditions of equilibrium, continuity and physical behaviour of the material (e.g. Hooke's law) are accurate provided the mechanical model simulates the real system. It is desirable to verify the degree

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Experimental verification ... S/147/62/000/003/004/007
E191/E435

of simulation experimentally. When the solution is expressed by expansions, it is desirable to verify experimentally how many terms are required. The basic hypotheses of the geometry of the structure and material behaviour should be verified separately. When approximate solutions are sought using variational methods, it is desirable to establish the degree of approximation of the variational solution to the exact solution, to check the successful selection of the (arbitrary) characteristic functions, with which the solution is set up, to establish the necessary order of the solution, to evaluate separately the coefficients for each order of the characteristic functions and to assist in the selection of the characteristic function. The evaluation of the accuracy of theoretical methods of analysis by properly designed strain gauge tests is discussed. By way of illustration, the problem is considered how a deflection function of a bar can best be approximated. Examples discussed in concrete terms include the verification of the deflection function of a bar, the verification of the hypotheses on the distribution of elongations and stresses across a section, the verification of generalized force functions,

✓

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S/147/62/000/003/004/007
Experimental verification ... E191/E435

the verification of loads in the elements of a system and the prediction of the behaviour of a structure when the load is changed.

SUBMITTED: March 14, 1962

Card 3/3

DUDYREV, N.Ya., inzh.; KOLESNIKOV, L.A., inzh.

Result of mining a series of seams, including one subject to bumps, at the No.2 "Kapital'naia" mine. [Trudy] VNIMI no.49:191-203 '62.
(MIRA 17:4)

1. Shakhta No.2 "Kapital'naia" kombinata Kizelugol' Kizelovskogo kamennougol'nogo basseyna.

L 06198-67 EWT(1)/EWT(m)/EWP(w)/EWP(v)/EWP(j) IJP(c) JD/WW/EM/RM

ACC NR: AP6032510 (A) SOURCE CODE: UR/0413/66/000/017/0082/0083

INVENTOR: Kolesnikov, L. A.; Logashov, Yu. A.; Makeyev, A. I. 39 38 B

ORG: none

TITLE: Device for attaching strain gages. Class 42, No. 185530. [announced by Kharkov Aviation Institute (Kharkovskiy aviatsionnyy institut)] 14

SOURCE: Izobreteniya, promyshlennyye obraztsy, tovarnyye znaki, no. 17, 1966, 82-83

TOPIC TAGS: strain gage, strain, strain gage attachment, ADHESION

ABSTRACT: The proposed device for attaching strain gages 10 to a structure under investigation contains clamps for fastening the strain gages to the structure, an elastic pad, for example of a soft rubber for uniform distribution of glue under the strain gage, and a heating element for fast drying of the glue. In order to provide a continuous clamping force to the structure, the device is equipped with a vacuum suction cup connected to the elastic pad. In an another version of the device, in order to orient the device with the strain gage in relation to the structure being investigated,

Card 1/2 UDC: 620.172

L 06198-67

ACC NR: AP6032510

1

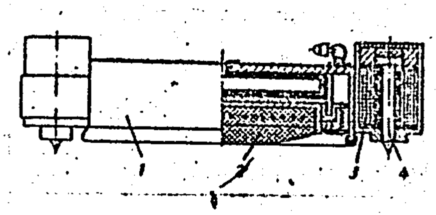

Fig. 1. Attaching device

1 - Vacuum suction cup; 2 - elastic pad; 3 - magnets; 4 - cores.

it is equipped with electromagnets, whose cores have sharpened ends by which the device is fixed to the structure being investigated prior to the gluing of strain gages. Orig. art. has: 1 figure. 15

SUB CODE: 14 / SUBM DATE: 23Jun65/

Card 2/2 afs

VLADIMIRSKIY, T.A., doktor tekhn.nauk; SELIVANOV, K.V., inzh.;
MEL'NIKOV, O.Ye., tekhnik; KOLESNIKOV, L.A., tekhnik

Gas-pressure welding of railroad train parts with acetylene substitute gases. Svar. proizv. no.12:28-31 D '61.
(MIRA 14:12)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut zheleznodorozhnogo transporta Ministerstva putey soobshcheniya.
(Gas welding and cutting—Equipment and supplies)
(Locomotives—Maintenance and repair)

Kolesnikov, L. D.

3(8) PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION SOV/2263

USSR. Glavnoye upravleniye gidrometeorologicheskoy sluzhby

Sbornik rabot po sinoptike, Nr. 2 (Collection of Articles on Synoptics, nr 2)
Leningrad, Gidrometeoizdat, 1958. 157 p. 1,200 copies printed.

Ed. (Title page): G. D. Zubyan; Ed. (Inside book): R. V. Grosman; Tech. Ed.: A. N. Sergeyev.

PURPOSE: This collection of articles is intended for meteorologists.

COVERAGE: The book contains 12 abridged articles written by synoptic meteorologists of the Weather Bureau, the Gidrometbyuro, and the AMSG (Air Weather Station of the Civil Air Fleet). All articles deal with the local features in the development of atmospheric processes and weather. There are no personalities mentioned. There are 35 references: 34 Soviet and 1 German.

TABLE OF CONTENTS:

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Collection of Articles on Synoptics, nr 2 (Cont.) SOV/2263

Yerofeyeva, A. I. [Omsk Weather Bureau]. Synoptic Conditions of Heavy Snowstorms on the Omsk Railroad 3

Koshinskiy, S. D. [Baku Weather Bureau]. Synoptic Conditions of Strong Southeasterly Winds in the Makhachkala Region 16

Koshinskiy, S. D. [Baku Weather Bureau]. Characteristics in the Distribution of Winds on the Caspian Sea During Severe Storms on the Apsheronskiy Peninsula 37

Moguyeva, N. S. [Saratov Hydromet Bureau]. Synoptic and Local Conditions of Strong Winds in the Saratov Region 53

Kolesnikov, L. D. [Arkhangel'sk Weather Bureau]. Analysis of Gale Wind Conditions in the Southeastern Part of the Barents Sea 59

Buz, A. I. [AMSG, Vilnius]. Determining the Possibilities of Convective Movement by the Layer Method 66

Card 2/3

KOLESNIKOV, L.D.

Economic effectiveness of growing winter wheat in irrigated areas.
Zemledelie 6 no.11:46-48 N '58. (MIRA 11:11)
(Wheat) (Irrigation farming)

KOLESNIKOV, L.N., inzhener.

Unit for welding and blowing off turbine runners with mechanization of manual labor. Energomashinostroenie no.3:22-23 D '55.
(MLRA 9:5)

(Turbines--Welding)

AID P - 4786

Subject : USSR/Engineering

Card 1/1 Pub. 103 - 13/24

Author : Kolesnikov, L. N.

Title : Machine for winding springs on the "Bibby" coupling

Periodical : Stan. i. instr., 27 3, 34-35, Mr 1956

Abstract : The author presents his own design of a machine for winding springs on the "Bibby" coupling which joins rotors of high and low pressure. The device designed by the Leningrad Metal Works im. Stalin for the purpose was found to be unsuccessful. A concise description of the new machine and its operation is illustrated with 2 drawings and 1 photo.

Institution : As above

Submitted : No date

ACCESSION NR: AP4033127 S/0120/64/000/002/0120/0121

AUTHOR: Chernobay, A. V.; Kolesnikov, L. N.

TITLE: Stanniferous plastic scintillators

SOURCE: Pribory* i tekhnika eksperimenta, no. 2, 1964, 120-121

TOPIC TAGS: scintillator, plastic scintillator, stanniferous plastic scintillator, dosimetry, gamma dosimetry

ABSTRACT: An experimental investigation of air-equivalent plastic scintillators, for gamma dosimetry purposes, in which tin is used as a compensator is reported. A solution of up to 20% tetraphenyltin in bidistilled polystyrene with an addition of 2% terphenyl and 0.06% POPOP was tested as a scintillator material. Benzoyl peroxide and azoiso-butyric-acid dinitryl were used for initiating polymerization. The light yield was measured by the photo current upon exciting the scintillator by gamma rays from CO^{60}. The detector of a gamma dosimeter

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ACCESSION NR: AP4033127

containing 2.5% (by weight) tetraphenyltin may be considered air-equivalent for energies over 60 kev. Orig. art. has: 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: Vsesoyuzny*y nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut monokristallov (All-Union Scientific-Research Institute of Single Crystals)

SUBMITTED: 18May63 DATE ACQ: 11May64 ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: PH, NS NO REF SOV: 003 OTHER: 004

Card 2/2

[illegible] EWG(j)/EWT(m)/EPF(c)/EWP(j)/EWA(h)/EWA(1) Pc-4/Pr-4/Peb RM

NR: AP5011236 UR/0241/65/010/004/0073/0074
615.849.7-015.35

41
40

Vershinina, S. P.; Zaplesnichenko, G. P.; Kolesnikov, L. N.;
skaya, Zh. V.; Chernobay, A. V.; Tairlin, Yu. A.

B

New scintillation materials for X- and gamma radiation dosimetry

19

Meditsinskaya radiologiya, v. 10, no. 4, 1965, 73-74

gamma radiation, X ray, dosimetry, scintillation detector

A number of scintillation detectors made of scintillating plastic and
stances were tested. The best of the combined detectors were those con-
f scintillating plastic plus silver-activated zinc sulfide, thallium-
potassium iodide, thallium-activated cesium iodide, potassium bromide,
loride, tetraphenyl-lead, and tetraphenyl-tin. These detectors can be ef-
used to monitor gamma radiation ranging from 0.03 to 3 Mev. Orig. art.
able.

NR: AP5011236

ASSOCIATION: Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut monokristallov, stsintillyatsionnykh materialov i osobo chistykh khimicheskikh veshchestv, Kharkov (Scientific Research Institute of Monocrystals, Scintillation Materials, ...ily Pure Chemical Substances)

29Mar64 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: LS

001 OTHER:

L 1793-66 EWT(m)/EPF(c)/EWP(j)/T/EWA(h)/EWA(l) RM

ACCESSION NR: AP5024401 UR/0286/65/000/015/0081/0081
678.71/74
621.039

AUTHOR: Chernobay, A. V.; Gunder, O. A.; Kolesnikov, L. N.

TITLE: Preparation of plastic scintillators, Class 39, No. 173409

SOURCE: Byulleten' izobreteniy i tovarnykh znakov, no. 15, 1965, 81

TOPIC TAGS: scintillator, plastic scintillator, luminescence

ABSTRACT: An Author Certificate has been issued for a preparative method for plastic scintillators with an increased average effective atomic number by thermal polymerization of vinylaromatic monomers in the presence of [illegible] and organic [illegible]. To increase the luminescence [illegible], [illegible]-[illegible]zene, hexachlorobenzene or fluorostyrene are used as the organic compounds.

ASSOCIATION: Vsesoyuznyy nauchno issledovatel'skiy institut monokristallov (All-Union Scientific Research Institute of Single Crystals)

Card 1/1

L [illegible]-66

ACCESSION NR: AP5024401

3

SUBMITTED: 06Mar64	ENCL: 00	SUB CODE: OP, MT
NO REF SOV: 000	OTHER: [illegible]	ATD PRESS: 4112

L 24258-66 EWT(m)/EWP(j)/T WW/RM

ACC NR: AP6007834 SOURCE CODE: UR/0120/66/000/001/0188/0190

AUTHOR: Chernobay, A. V.; Pimakhov, A. S; Nagornaya, L. L.; [illegible], L. N.

37
B

ORG: VNII of Single Crystals, Khar'kov (VNII monokristallov)

15

TITLE: Plastic scintillators with increased heat endurance

SOURCE: Pribory i tekhnika eksperimenta, no. 1, 1966, 188-190

TOPIC TAGS: scintillator, heat resistant plastic, block copolymer, styrene, benzene

ABSTRACT: The article describes a method of preparing plastic scintillators with heat endurance up to 110C, based on co-polymers of styrene with divinyl benzene with different classes of luminors. The scintillators were produced by block polymerization in [illegible] ampules in an atmosphere of nitrogen. The scintillation efficiency was measured with a photomultiplier in response to excitation

Card 1/2 UDC: 535.373.12

2

L 24258-66

ACC NR: AP6007834

O

to gamma rays from Co^{60}, relative to a polystyrene block with [illegible] + POPOP (0.1%). The Wick method was used to test [illegible] endurance. An investigation of heat-induced aging of the [illegible] has shown that the most stable against aging are 'joined' scintillators with 1, 1, [illegible], 4-tetraphenyl-butadiene-1, 3; [illegible] -naphthyl ethylene, and 2-(4-biphenylyl), 5-(α-naphthyl), oxazole-1, 3. In all cases, heating the plastic scintillators reduces the scintillation efficiency appreciably. It is concluded that joining together the polymerizing base of the scintillator by means of divinyl benzene increases the heat endurance of [illegible] scintillator. Orig. art. has: 2 tables.

[illegible] // SUBM DATE: 06Feb65/ ORIG REF: 003/

Card 2/2 dda

ACC NR: AP6036364 SOURCE CODE: UR/0387/66/000/011/0122/0127

AUTHOR: Zhilyayeva, V. A.; Kolesnikov, L. V.

ORG: Moscow State University, Physics Department (Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet, Fizicheskiy fakul'tet)

TITLE: Dependence of the coefficient of magnetic viscosity S_v on the peculiarities of the ferromagnetic grain

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Izvestiya. Fizika Zemli, no. 11, 1966, 122-127

TOPIC TAGS: magnetic viscosity, grain structure, ferromagnetic structure, mineral, magnetometer, phase transition, mineral

ABSTRACT: This is a continuation of earlier work (Izv. AN SSSR, Fizika Zemili, no. 2, 1965), dealing with variations observed in the natural residual magnetization of volcanic and sedimentation minerals, where large variations in the magnetic viscosity were observed. The present investigation was undertaken to determine the dependence of the magnetic viscosity on the features of the ferromagnetic grain of the mineral, since earlier attempts to explain the variation of the magnetic viscosity did not take the grain into account. The tests were made on single-crystal magnetite and magnesioferrite with different percentage content of MgO, and also large-grain polycrystalline magnesioferrites having the same percentage of MgO. Changes in the grain were produced in the laboratory by various heat treatments. In addition, the dependence of S_v on the phase transformation of the natural samples of various ores

Card 1/2 UDC: 550.382.3

ACC NR: AP6036364

were measured. The measurements were made with a Dolginov magnetometer, and covered, besides the magnetic viscosity, also the saturation coercive force and the dependence of the coefficient of magnetic viscosity and the degree of martitization. The increase in the coefficient of the magnetic viscosity is a consequence of the decrease in the volume of the domains of the ferromagnetic grains. It can be due either to increase of elastic stresses produced when the grains of the magnetite and magnesiomagnetite are broken up by a grid of martite, or to a decrease in the ferromagnetic grain as such. However, the size of the grain observed under the microscope cannot be regarded as a parameter which determines the magnetic properties of the ferromagnetic material, since the grain structure plays a larger role than the grain size, for grains of all dimensions, and plays the most important role for grains with diameter larger than 20 μ. The effect can be explained from the point of view of fluctuational viscosity. The authors sincerely thank Doctor of Physical-Mathematical Sciences G. N. Petrova for valuable advice. Orig. art. has: 6 figures, 4 formulas, and 4 tables.

SUB CODE: 20, ~~04~~ 08/ SUBM DATE: 22Mar65/ ORIG REF: 008/ OTH REF: 005

Card 2/2

KOLESNIKOV, L.V.; GOREV, N.Ye.

Production of monolayer cultures from human embryonic tissues using pancreatin. Vop.virus. 3 no.1:56-58 Ja-F '58. (MIRA 11:4)

(TISSUE CULTURE,
prod. of monolayer cultures from human embryo tissues using pancreatin (Rus)
(ENZYMES,
pancreatin, use in prod. of monolayer cultures from embryo tissues (Rus)

KOLESNIKOV, L.V., Cand Med Sci --(diss) "Data on methods of cultivation and morphological and virological characteristical of intestinal viruses in single-layer cultures from human tissues." Len, 1959. 17 pp (Acad Med Sci. Inst of Experimental Med), 200 copies (KL,30-59, 122)

KOLESNIKOV, L.V.

Comparative characteristics of cytopathological changes in single layer cultures from human embryonal and amniotic tissues infected with enteric viruses. Vop.virus. 5 no.3:328-334 My-Je '60.
(MIRA 13:9)

1. Otdel virusologii i morfologicheskaya laboratoriya otdela radiobiologii Instituta eksperimental'noy meditsiny AMN SSSR, Leningrad.
(VIRUSES)

MINIBAYEV, R.A.; KOLESNIKOV, L.V.; PETROVA, G.N.

Self-reversal of thermo-remanent magnetism in natural hemoilmenite from Kamchatka peninsula. Izv. AN SSSR. Fiz. zem. no.4:85-90 '65. (MIRA 18:8)

1. Institut fiziki Zemli AN SSSR.

KOLESNIKOV, L.V.; RUMYANTSEV, G.S.

Thermomagnetic analysis of the intermediate members on the magnetite-jakobsite isomorphous series from the Eravninskiye iron ore deposits of the Buryat A.S.S.R. Dokl. AN SSSR 161 no.5:1184-1187 Ap '65. (MIRA 18:5)

1. Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet. Submitted October 19, 1964.

KOLESNIKOV, L. Ya.

3

28431
S/185/61/006/002/003/020
D210/D304

21,6000

G.
AUTHORS: Vatset, P.I., Vlasenko, V.H., Voloshchuk, V.Y.,
Doroshenko, G H.A., Kolesnykov, L.Ya., Nikitin, V.O.,
and Tonapetyan, S.H.
G

X

TITLE: A diffusion cloud chamber

PERIODICAL: Ukrayins'kyy fizychnyy zhurnal, v. 6, no. 2, 1961,
168 - 173

TEXT: The authors describe the construction and operation of methanol in an air diffusion chamber. This chamber was built as an experimental model for a larger chamber for use with a linear electron accelerator. The chamber (Fig. 1) has a working diameter of 26 cm and an effective height of 6 cm. It is made of stainless steel and consists of three sections: the lower cylinder 1, the cone 2, and the upper cylinder 3. The internal diameter of the lower cylinder is 30 cm and of the upper 22 cm, and the height of the chamber is 80 cm. At the base of the chamber there is a copper condensation disc 4, whose surface has been chemically blackened. This disc is

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A diffusion cloud chamber S/185/61/006/002/003/020
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X

cooled by passing liquid nitrogen through a coil (5) soldered onto the bottom of the disc. A glass cylinder (6), 26 cm diameter, 10 cm high, and 4 mm thick is held firmly against the copper disc with the copper cone, thus ensuring a good temperature contact. The temperature distribution in the conical section is effected by electrically heating the flanges of the cone, the lower flange temperature corresponding to the methanol temperature. The cone and the lower ring is separated by a heat insulator 7, the bolts (8) being similarly insulated. Thermocouple and electrode connections are made through the insulating ring, the screen 9 being connected by glass rods to the electrodes. Two windows (10) made from organic glass are situated diametrically opposite each other for illuminating the chamber space. The methanol is fed to the chamber through the lead 12, and it is held in the groove 11 of capacity 300 cm^3, the evaporation being enhanced by filter papers placed in the groove. The methanol temperature is controlled with a thermocouple which enters the chamber through 13. Two windows (14) are provided for photographing the working volume and one (15) for visual ob-

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A diffusion cloud chamber S/185/61/006/002/003/020
D210/D304

servation. The upper part of the chamber is held at a higher temperature to prevent condensation of methanol on the windows which can cause a high background. The operation of the chamber is controlled by automatically varying the liquid nitrogen flow rate, the methanol temperature, and the temperature of the upper flange of the lower cylinder. The chamber was tested with an air and methanol filling at 1 and 3.5 at. It could be operated at a bottom temperature of -45 to -70°C and a methanol temperature of 10 to 30°C, however, the most satisfactory temperatures were found to be -50 and 20°C respectively, giving a temperature gradient in the working space of 7 deg/cm. At an alcohol temperature above 20°C the droplet background was high; when the temperature fell to 0 to 10°C the vapor flow was insufficient for satisfactory operation of the chamber. The authors have given in this paper a good description and diagrams of the supporting equipment for pumping the liquid nitrogen and feeding methanol to the diffusion chamber. The authors state that they are preparing at the moment a larger chamber with a diameter of 30 cm and a working pressure of 30 at.

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3

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S/185/61/006/002/003/020
D210/D304

A diffusion cloud chamber

There are 6 figures and 5 references: 3 Soviet-bloc and 2 non-Soviet-bloc. The references to the English-language publications read as follows: A. Langsdorf, Rev. Sci. Instr., 10, 91, 1939; Shutt, Rev. Sci. Instr., 22, 730, 1951.

X

ASSOCIATION: Fizyko-tekhnichnyy instytut, AN URSR, m. Kharkiv
(Technical Physics Institute, AS UkrSSR, Khar'kov)

SUBMITTED: July 1, 1960

Card 4/5

KOLESNIKOV, L. Ya.

28432
S/185/61/006/002/004/020
D210/D304

21.6000

AUTHORS: Vatset, P.I., Voloshchuk, V.Y., Kolesnykov, L.Ya., Nikitin, V.O., and Tonapetyan, S.H.

X

TITLE: A liquid hydrogen bubble chamber

PERIODICAL: Ukrayins'kyy fizychnyy zhurnal, v. 6, no. 2, 1961, 175 - 181

TEXT: The authors describe the construction and operational characteristics of an experimental liquid hydrogen bubble chamber of 500 cm^3 capacity. The object of this work was to have a model chamber for constructing a larger liquid hydrogen bubble chamber. The bubble chamber with the associated equipment is shown in Fig. 1, where 1 is the chamber itself, 10 cm diameter and 5 cm high; 2 is a cup containing a brass sylphon 3. Photography and illumination are carried out through windows 4, made of Pyrex glass. The windows are sealed with a copper gasket of special configuration 5. Copper gaskets were found to be more reliable than lead, as

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A liquid hydrogen bubble chamber S/185/61/006/002/004/020
D210/D304

well as being reusable. The chamber is contained in the liquid hydrogen thermostat 6 which is connected with the reservoir 7 of 4l. capacity. The temperature of the thermostat is controlled with a special pressure stabilizer 8, which consists of a closed cylindrical vessel containing a small rubber tube along its diameter. The tube is part of the conduit connecting the hydrogen reservoir with a gas cylinder. Nitrogen gas, admitted to the cylinder under a certain critical pressure, restricts the flow of hydrogen through the tubing until the critical pressure is exceeded. This resulted in a pressure control better than 0.1 at. The hydrogen system is surrounded with a belt at nitrogen temperature which consists of a reservoir of liquid nitrogen 9 and a screen 10. This whole system is made of copper and it is contained in a high vacuum chamber 11 which is evacuated by means of a diffusion pump, as well as with activated charcoal 12 placed at the bottom of the screen 10. The liquid level in the hydrogen and nitrogen reservoirs is measured by means of a hydrostatic level gauge 13 filled with oil. To effect full evaporation of liquid hydrogen in the dip tube a copper

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A liquid hydrogen bubble chamber

conductor is inserted inside it. Superheating of liquid hydrogen in the chamber is achieved by reducing pressure with sylphon mechanism 14, 15. The pressure on the upper sylphon is applied through the electromagnetic valve 16 and the magnitude of movement is controlled by means of the regulator 17. A detailed description of the electromagnetic valve is given. Gaseous hydrogen purified silica gel and activated charcoal is fed to the chamber through the precooler 18 and the needle valve 19, and the pressure in the chamber is measured by the gauge 20. The authors have given a brief description of bringing the chamber into operation. The chamber was operated over a temperature range of 27 to 30°K (corresponding to a vapour pressure of 4.5 to 8 at.) and a working cycle of 2 seconds. It was found that by constant superheating, the sensitivity of the chamber increased with temperature. The sensitivity also varied with the amplitude of superheating, and it was possible to make the chamber insensitive to relativistic particles. The consumption of liquid hydrogen was 15 l. for cooling and half a liter for each hour of operation. 60 l. of liquid nitrogen was

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D210/D304

A liquid hydrogen bubble chamber

also required for 10 hours of operation and initial cooling. For lighting the chamber a pulse lamp 27 was used. To give a good illumination of the chamber light passed through a venetian blind 28, made of 2 mm organic glass, 10 mm wide, glued together to make an angle of 30° with the window. [Abstractor's note: The angle should probably read 60°]. There are 5 figures and 4 references: 2 Soviet-bloc and 2 non-Soviet-bloc. The reference to the English-language publication reads as follows: H.P. Hernander, I.W. Mark, R.D. Watt, Rev. Sci. Instr. 28, 528, 1957

ASSOCIATION: Fizyko-tekhnichnyy instytut, AN URSR, m. Kharkiv
(Technical Physics Institute, AS UkrSSR, Khar'kov)

SUBMITTED: July 1, 1960

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D210/D304

A liquid hydrogen bubble chamber

Fig. 1. Diagram of the liquid hydrogen bubble chamber.

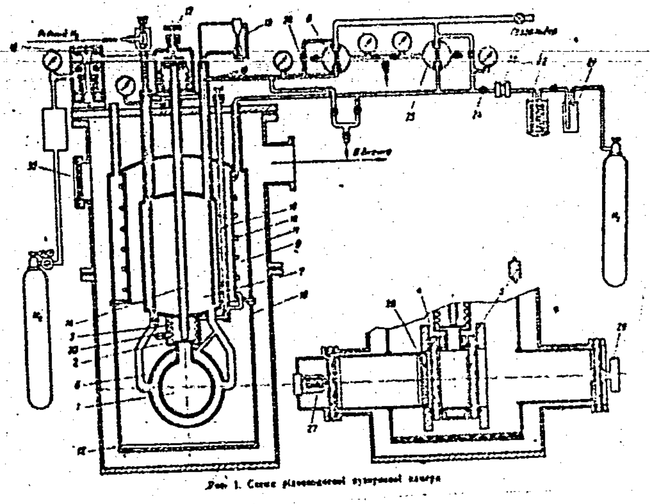

Рис. 1. Схема [illegible] [illegible] камеры

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KOLESNIKOV, L. Ya.

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AUTHORS: Vatset, P.I., Voloshchuk, V.Y., ~~Kolesnykov, L.Ya.,~~ Nikitin, V.O., and Tonapetyan, S.H.

TITLE: 11 liter propane bubble chamber

PERIODICAL: Ukrayins'kyy fizychnyy zhurnal, v. 6, no. 2, 1961, 182-185

TEXT: The authors review the advantages and simple theory of bubble chambers and they describe a propane bubble chamber which has a capacity of 34.0 x 20.4 x 16.0 cm^3, and is intended for use in a magnetic field of 12000 gauss. The chamber has two windows, 37 x 34 x 7 cm^3 made of hardened optical glass. Pressure is applied to the working liquid hydraulically with the help of compressed air. The pressurizing unit 1 consists of to electromagnetic valves 2, 3, and the pressure-drop to a preset level is controlled by means of the regulator 5. The working temperature of the chamber is 64°C, corresponding to a vapor pressure of 24 at. This temperature is

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11 liter propane bubble chamber

maintained constant by thermostating the chamber, the hydraulic duct 6, the pressure controller 1, and the compressed air reservoir 4. Unlike other bubble chambers this one has a vacuum duct 8, passing through the working liquid, for admixing with the liquid solid, liquid, or gaseous substances for investigation. Two types of lighting were tried. One was lighting through a venetian blind block, while the other consisted of passing the light through a polarizer and photographing it through an analyses. The chamber was assigned for a study of the interaction of electrons, γ-rays, and mesons with hydrogen, carbon and other nuclei. Under certain circumstances the chamber with the vacuum duct can be used for scattering electrons with electrons. There are 1 figure and 8 references: 4 Soviet-bloc and 4 non-Soviet-bloc. The references to the English-language publications read as follows: D.A. Glaser, Phys. Rev., 87, 665, 1952; D.A. Glaser, Phys. Rev., 91, 762, 1952; L.O. Oswald, W.M. Powelle, W.B. Folwer, Rev. Sci. Instr., 29, N10, 874, 1958; Hilding Slätz, Nucler Instr., 5, N 1, 1959.

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S/185/61/006/002/005/020
D210/D304

11 liter propane bubble chamber

ASSOCIATION: Fizyko-tekhnichnyy instytut, AN URSR, m Kharkiv
(Technical Physics Institute, AS UkrSSR, Khar'kov)

SUBMITTED: July 1, 1960

Card 3/4

VAL'TER, A.K.; VATSET, P.I.; KOLESNIKOV, L.Ya.; TONAPETYAN, S.G. [Tonapetian, S.H.]; CHERNYAVSKIY, K.K. [Cherniavs'kyi, K.K.]; SHPETNYY, A.I. [Sgpetnyi, O.I.]

Neutron yield in the reaction $Be^9(t, n)$. Ukr. fiz. zhur. 6 no.4:457-460 Jl-Ag '61. (MIRA 14:9)

1. Fiziko-tekhnicheskiy institut AN USSR, g. Khar'kov.
(Nuclear reactions) (Neutrons--Emission)

VAL'TER, A.K.; VATSET, P.I.; KOLESNIKOV, L.Ya.; TONAPETYAN, S.G.; CHERNYAVSKIY,
K.K.; SHPETNYY, A.I.

Neutron yield from Li^6 (t, n) and Li^7 (t, n) reactions. Atom.energ.
10 no.6:577-586 Je '61. (MIRA 14:6)
(Neutrons) (Lithium—Isotopes) (Nuclear reactions)

VAL'TER, A.K.; VATSET, P.I.; KOLESNIKOV, L.Ya.; TONAPETYAN, S.G.;
CHERNYAVSKIY, K.K.; SHPETNYY, A.I.

Neutron yield in the reaction of tritions with fluorine and aluminum nuclei. Zhur. eksp. i teor. fiz. 40 no.5:1237-1243 My '61. (MIRA 14:7)

1. Fiziko-tekhnicheskiy institut AN Ukrainskoy SSR.
(Nuclear reactions) (Tritons(Tritium ions)) (Neutrons--Measurement)

VATSET, P.I.; KOLESNIKOV, L.Ya.; TONAPETYAN, S.G.

Neutrons from the $C^{12}(t, n)$ reaction. Zhur. eksp. i teor. fiz. 40 no.5:1257-1260 My '61. (MIRA 14:7)

1. Fiziko-tekhnicheskiy institut AN Ukrainskoy SSR.
(Neutrons) (Nuclear reactions) (Carbon—Isotopes)

KOLESNIKOV, M. A.

Cherry-Krasnodar Territory

Michurin varieties of cherry in the Krasnodar Territory. Sad i og., no. 7, 1952.

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, __________ 1953. Unclassified.

M

USSR/Cultivated Plants - Fruits. Berries.

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur Biol., No 12, 1958, 53765

Author : Kolesnikov, M.A.

Inst : Krasnodar Fruit Growing and Viticultural Station

Title : Selection of Fruit and Berry Varieties at the Krasnodar Fruit Growing and Viticultural Station.

Orig Pub : Michurinsk. sb. Krasnodar, "Sov. Kuban'", 1957, 26-37

Abstract : This article gives the results of the work of many years (1933-1957) carried out by the station selector on raising new varieties of the following: apple (12 varieties), pear (3 varieties), sweet cherry (Cerasus avium - 7 varieties), sour cherry (Prunus cerasus - 2 varieties), plum (6), apricot (3), peach (3 and (wild) strawberry (5). All of them are partially included in the standard assortment of the region and some are undergoing trials on a production scale. -- A.A. Il'inskiy

Card 1/1

VOROB'YEVA, N.N.; KOLESNIKOV, M.A., kand.sel'skokhoz.nauk; MOTOVILOV, B.A., kand.sel'skokhoz.nauk; PODGAYEVSKAYA, A.A., kand.sel'skokhoz.nauk; PRIYMAK, A.K., doktor sel'skokhoz.nauk; RYADNOVA, I.M., kand.sel'skokhoz.nauk; SERGEYEV, L.M., kand.sel'skokhoz.nauk; SNITKO, N.F., kand.sel'skokhoz.nauk; STOROZHENKO, Ye.M.; TRUSEVICH, G.V., kand.sel'skokhoz.nauk; ZAHADVOROV, S.M., red.; KOFANOV, P.F., tekhn.red.

[Fruit culture] Plodovodstvo. Krasnodarskoe knizhnoe izd-vo, 1957. 267 p. (MIRA 12:5)

(Fruit culture)

PRIYMAK, A.K., doktor sel'khoz. nauk, red.; KOLESNIKOV, M.A., kand. sel'khoz. nauk, red.; TRUSEVICH, G.V., kand. sel'khoz. nauk, red.; PAL'MAN, V.I., red.; ZANADVOROV, S.M., red.; RUCH'YEV, L.I., tekhn. red.; KHLOBORDOV, V.I., tekhn. red.

[Research achievements of State Northern Caucasus Regional Research Institute of Fruit Culture and Viticulture] Itogi nauchno-issledovatel'skoi raboty. Krasnodar, Krasnodarskoe knizhnoe izd-vo, 1959. 335 p. (MIRA 14:7)

1. Severo-Kavkazskiy zonal'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut sadovodstva i vinogradarstva.
(Caucasus, Northern—Fruit culture) (Caucasus, Northern--Viticulture)

BELYAKOV-BODIN, V.I.; KOLESNIKOV, M.A.; TORGOV, Yu.I.; SHAFRANSKIY,
V.V.; SMIRYAGIN, V.P., otv. red.; ORLOVA, I.A., red.

[Supervision of the operation of electronic computers] Kontrol' raboty elektronnykh vychislitel'nykh mashin. Moskva, 1965. 48 p. (MIRA 18:8)

1. Akademiya nauk SSSR. Vychislitel'nyy tsentr.

Kolesnikov, N.E.,

3(7) SOV/50-59-5-10/22

AUTHORS: Lominadze, V. P. Director of the Institute; Bartishvili, I. T., Secretary of the Party Office; Bitskinashvili, E. Z., Chairman of the MK; Matveyev, V. M., Chief of the Airport; Gmadze, G. Ya., Deputy Chief of the Political Department; Kolesnikov, N. K., Secretary of the Party Office; Tupalov, D. T., Chairman of the MK; Tskhvitava, K. V., Chief of the AMSG; Petrov, V. S., Commander of the Aircraft TU-104

TITLE: A Useful Enterprise (Poleznoye nachinaniye)

PERIODICAL: Meteorologiya i gidrologiya, 1959, Nr 5, pp 44 - 45 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The Collective of the Tbilisskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy gidrometeorologicheskiy institut (Tbilisi Hydrometeorological Scientific Research Institute) established a collaboration with the workers of the airport. An appeal to the workers of the AMSG (Air Weather Station of the Civil Air Fleet) and the flying and ground personnel of the airport, as well as the obligations of the personnel of Tbilisi Airport and of the workers of the AMSG, are published here. The appeal requests to give lectures and reports on physical conditions of the atmosphere. The atmospheric processes most influencing aviation are to be explained. A

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scientific discussion and analysis of complicated meteorological conditions in aviation are to be organized. Systematic reports on the latest achievements inland and abroad are to be delivered. The members of the personnel taking part in correspondence lessons of universities are to receive help and advice in physics, mathematics, aerodynamics and meteorology. The personnel of Tbilisi Airport and the workers of the AMSG agree: 1) To carry out careful meteorological observations throughout every flight, and communicate them in due time to the AMSG. 2) The workers of the AMSG agree to collect systematically the material of meteorological observations, and to inform the TbilNIGMI in due time. 3) The airplane crews agree to support as much as possible the scientific co-workers during the flight. 4) The airplane crews agree to discuss any complicated case of meteorological conditions arising during the flight, in the presence of the co-workers of the TbilNIGMI. 5) The workers of the airport are to deliver lectures on jet and piston-engine propelled aircraft for the co-workers of the TbilNIGMI.

Card 2/2

ABDULLAYEV, M.R.; KOLESNIKOV, M.F.

Trauma in children and measures for its control; according to data of surgical clinics in Makhachkala. Sov. med. 25 no.10:63-66 O '61. (MIRA 15:1)

1. Iz gospital'noy khirurgicheskoy kliniki (zav. - zasluzhennyy deyatel' nauki Dagestanskoy ASSR prof. M.T.Nagornyy) Dagestanskogo meditsinskogo instituta na baze gorodskoy bol'nitsy (glavnyy vrach B.E.Kot), Makhachkala.

(ACCIDENTS)

KOLESNIKOV, M.M., polkovnik; SOKOLOV, I.A., polkovnik, red.;
[redacted] MEDNIKOVA, A.N., tekhn. red.

[Artillery piece in combat] Artilleriiskoe orudie v boiu.
Moskva, Voenizdat, 1963. 84 p. (MIRA 16:9)
(Russia—Army—Artillery)

1. KOLESNIKOV, M. P.

2. USSR (600)

4. Mole Crickets

7. Mole cricket control. Sad i og., No. 1, 1953.

9. **Monthly List of Russian Accessions**, Library of Congress, May 1953. Unclassified.

KOLESNIKOV, M.P.

Tractors need the same specialized servicing as airplanes.
Tekh. mol. 31 no.3:3-4 '63. (MIRA 16:6)

1. Zamestitel' nachal'nika upravleniya remonta i proizvodstvenno-tekhnicheskogo obsluzhivaniya Vsesoyuznogo ob"yedineniya Soveta Ministrov SSSR po prodazhe sel'skokhozyaystvennoy tekhniki, zapasnykh chastey, mineral'nykh udobreniy i drugikh material'no-tekhnicheskikh sredstv, organizatsii remonta i ispol'zovaniya mashin v kolkhozakh i sovkhozakh.
(Agricultural machinery—Maintenance and repair)

KOLESNIKOV, M.S., inzh. (g.Yaroslavl')

Chock plates used for accelerating devices. Put' i put.khoz. no.1:32 Ja '59. (MIRA 12:2)
(Railroads--Equipment and supplies)

KOLESNIKOV, M.S.

[Studies on regulation of the functional state of the large hemispheres of the brain; effect of prolonged application of caffeine on the conditioned reflex] Materialy k voprosu o reguliatsii funktsional'nogo sostoianiia kory bol'shikh polusharii golovnogo mozga; vliianie dlitel'nogo primeneniia kofeina na uslovno-reflektornuiu deiatel'nost. Tr.Fiziol.laborat.Pavlova 16:263-267 '49.
(CLML 19:1)

1. Of the Institute of Evolutionary Physiology and Pathology of Higher Nervous Activity imeni Academician I.P.Pavlov of the Academy of Medical Sciences USSR (Director -- Academician L.A.Orbeli).

KOLESNIKOV, M.S.; TROSHIKHIN, V.A.

[redacted]

Lower standard of tests for the determination of the higher nervous function in dog. Zh. vysshei nerv. deiat. 1 no. 5:739-743 Sept-Oct 1951. (CIML 23:3)

1. Institute of Physiology imeni I. P. Pavlov of the Academy of Sciences USSR.

KOLESNIKOV, M.S.

Data on the characteristics of the weak type of nervous system.
Trudy Inst.fiziol. no.2:120-135 '53. (MLRA 7:5)

1. Laboratoriya eksperimental'noy genetiki vysshey nervnoy deyatel'nosti (zaveduyushchiy - V.K.Krasuskiy). (Nervous system)

KOLESNIKOV, M.S.

Development of typological characteristics of the higher nervous activity in ontogenesis. Trudy Inst.fiziol. no.2:173-182 '53.
(MLRA 7:5)

1. Laboratoriya eksperimental'noy genetiki vysshey nervnoy deyatel'nosti (zaveduyushchiy - V.K.Krasuskiy). (Nervous system)

GUREVICH, B.Kh; KOLESNIKOV, M.S.

Determining the type of higher nervous system in animals free to move about. Fiziol.zhur. 41 no.3:339-345 My-Je '55. (MLRA 8:8)

1. Laboratoriya eksperimental'noy genetiki vysshey nervnoy deyatel'nosti Instituta fiziologii im. I.P. Pavlova AN SSSR, Leningrad.

(CENTRAL NERVOUS SYSTEM, physiology,
higher nervous funct., determ.of type in free roaming animals)

KOLESNIKOV, M.S.

Brief scheme of tests used to determine the type of higher nervous activity in dogs. Trudy Inst. fiziol. AN BSSR 2:3-5 '58. (MIRA 12:1)

1. Laboratoriya vysshey nervnoy deyatel'nosti Instituta fiziologii AN BSSR.
(CONDITIONED RESPONSE)

KOLESNIKOV, M.S.; MEREZHINSKIY, V.M.

Mobility of nervous processes in animals under condition of free locomotion. Trudy Inst. fiziol. AN BSSR 2:6-14 '58. (MIRA 12:1)

1. Laboratoriya vysshey nervnoy deyatel'nosti Instituta fiziologii AN BSSR I kafedra fiziologii biologopochvennogo fakul'teta Belgosuniversiteta.

(CONDITIONED RESPONSE)

BULYGIN, I.A., otv.red.; GOLUB, D.M.; KOLESNIKOV, M.S.; MARKOV, D.A.;
CHERKASOVA, L.S.

[Materials of the scientific session dedicated to the fortieth anniversary of the White Russian S.S.R., January 1959] Materialy nauchnoi sessii, posviashchennoi 40-letiiu Belorusskoi SSR, ianvar' 1959 god. Minsk, 1959. 145 p. (MIRA 12:11)

1. Akademiya nauk BSSR. Minsk. Institut fiziologii.
(PHYSIOLOGY)

KOLESNIKOV, M.S.; GERSHBAUM, P.S.; MIRONOVA, T.M.

Limit of differentiated inhibition in rabbits of different ages.
Trudy Inst.fiziol.AN BSSR 3:49-54 '59. (MIRA 13:7)

1. Laboratoriya vysshey nervnoy deyatel'nosti Instituta fiziologii AN BSSR.

(INHIBITION)

KOLESNIKOV, M.S.

Active defense reflex and weak type of nervous system. Trudy Inst.fiziol.AN BSSR 3:55-59 '59. (MIRA 13:7)

1. Laboratoriya vysshey nervnoy deyatel'nosti Instituta fiziologii AN BSSR.

(CONDITIONED RESPONSE)

MEREZHINSKIY, V.M.; KOLESNIKOV, M.S.

Physiology of the higher nervous system in rabbits and white rats.
Vop. fiziol. chel. i zhiv. no.1:147-159 '60. (MIRA 14:10)

1. Kafedra cheloveka i zhivotnykh Belorusskogo gosudarstvennogo universiteta imeni Lenina i Institut fiziologii AN BSSR.
(CONDITIONED RESPONSE) (RABBITS) (RATS)

KOLESNIKOV, Mikhail Sergeyevich; LEONOV, V.A., prof., akademik, red.; MANINA, L., red.izd-va; VOLOKHANOVICH, I., tekhn. red.

[Weak type of higher nervous activity in animals; an experimental study] Slabyi tip vysshei nervnoi deiatel'nosti zhivotnykh; eksperimental'noe issledovanie. Minsk, Izd-vo AN BSSR, 1963. 166 p. (MIRA 17:2)

1. Akademiya nauk Belorusskoy SSR (for Leonov).

KOLESNIKOV, Mikhail Sergeyevich; REZNIK, S., red.

Lobachevskii. Moskva, Molodaia gvardiia, 1965. 317 p.
(Zhizn' zamechatel'nykh liudei. Seriia biografii,
no.3(400)) (MIRA 18:4)

KOLESNIKOV, N. (TSelinograd); VALIYEV, R. (TSelinograd)

The training place, a collective farm. Voen. znan. 41 no.9:22-23 S '65. (MIRA 18:10)

KOLESNIKOV, N.

Using precast elements in Volzhskiy. Na stroi.Ros. no.3:14-16 Mr '61. (MIRA 14:6)

1. Zamestitel' glavnogo inzhenera Stalingradgidrostroya.
(Volzhskiy—Precast concrete construction)

AUTHORS:	Konev, F.A., Kolesnikov, N.A., Kolesnikov, D.G. 32-3-49/52
TITLE:	The Automation of the Filtering Process of Injection Solutions (Avtomatizatsiya protsessa fil'trovaniya in"yektsionnykh rastvorov)
PERIODICAL:	Zavodskaya Laboratoriya, 1958, Vol. 24, Nr 3, pp. 375-375 (USSR)
ABSTRACT:	For the continuous and uniform feeding of suspensions onto the filter when filtering injection solutions an automatic system was developed. In principle the scheme consists of four coils, two selenium rectifiers and two relays which form part of a common circuit, which, by the rising or falling motion of an iron core (which is enclosed in a glass ampule and generates induction current) opens and closes an electromagnetic three-way faucet. The latter is mounted on the container of the liquid, which, besides, is connected with the vacuum as well as with the spare container for the liquid and with the filter. By the interaction between the vacuum and the three-way faucet connected with the atmosphere, which is connected with the level of the liquid (by a float), the container is always filled up again as soon as the level is reduced to a certain height, so that in this way a continuous feeding of
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The Automation of the Filtering Process of Injection Solutions 32-3-49/52

the filter is attained. There is 1 figure, and 1 reference, 1 of which is Slavic.

ASSOCIATION: Scientific Research Institute for Chemical Pharmaceutics, Khar'kov (Khar'kovskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy khimiko-farmatsevticheskiy institut)

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

1. Injection solutions-Filtering processes

Card 2/2

TSYGODA, I.M.; KAZAKOV, V.N.; KOLESNIKOV, N.A.; BRYUKHANOV, N.G.; BURBA, A.A.; SADYKOV, V.I.; PIGAREV, A.D.; Prinimali uchastiye: PECHENKIN, S.N.; GLAZACHEV, G.M.; KHVESYUK, F.I.; KODINTSEV, A.V.; YERGALIYEV, E.Ye.; YERMAKOVA, Z.S.; NOVAK, I.V.; KHIL'KO, I.Ye.; LYASHEVSKIY, R.A.; PROKHOROV, A.I.; CHERTOVA, N.G.; URUBKO, V.N.; KUGUCHEV, V.V.

Industrial testing of a flow sheet for the processing of Altai complex metal ores along the lines of the flow sheet used at the Mednegorskii Combine. TSvet. met. 36 no.12:12-15 D '63. (MIRA 17:2)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy gorno-metallurgicheskiy institut tsvetnykh metallov (for Pechenkin, Glazachev, Khvesyuk, Kodintsev). 2. Irtyshskiy polimetallicheskiy kombinat (for Yergaliyev, Yermakova). 3. Mednogorskiy medno-sernyy kombinat (for Novak, Khil'ko, Lyashevskiy, Prokhorov, Chertova, Urubko, Kuguchev).

BITSUTA, V.K.; KOLESNIKOV, N.A.

Dynamic interaction of the teeth of a bit with the rock. Izv. vys.
ucheb. zav.; neft' i gaz 7 no.2:17-23 '64. (MIRA 17:10)

1. Groznenskiy neftyanoy institut.

KOLESNIKOV, N.A.; KUBYSHEV, N.N.; FEDORENKO, V.G.; KARAPETYAN, V.K.;
UNZHAKOV, M.S.

Intensification of the shaft furnace lead smelting process by augmenting the oxygen concentration. TSvet. met. 27 no.12:33-38 D '64 (MIRA 18:2)

KOLESNIKOV, N.A.; BITSUTA, V.K.; FEDOROV, V.S.

Determining maximum dynamic load on a bit. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; neft' i gaz 7 no.10:28-32 '64. (MIRA 18:2)

1. Groznenskiy neftyanoy institut.

KOLESNIKOV, N.A.; KOZ'MIN, Yu.A.; GETSKIN, L.S.

Calcining electrolytic copper slimes with soda in a fluidized bed.
TSvet. met. 38 no.4:62 Ap '65. (MIRA 18:5)

KOLESNIKOV, N. I.

36045 Industrializatsiya stroitel'stva Stalingrada. MeKhanizatsiya trudoyemkikh i tyazhelykh rabot, 1949, No. 11, s. 21-25

SO: Letopis' Zhurnal'nykh Statey, Vol. 45, 1949

KOLESNIKOV, N. K., Engineer

*"Making Cutting Tools by Electric Arc Welding", Stanki I Instrument, 14, No. 4-5, 1943.

BR-52059019

*Excerpts from his report:

L 41563-65 EWT(1)/EWG(v)/FCC/EEC-4/EEC(t)/EWA(h) Po-4/Pe-5/Pq-4/Pae-2/
GW

SION NR: AP5005187 UR/0203/65/005/001/0055/0069 47

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B

Krasnushkin, P. Ye.; Kolesnikov, N. L.

Investigation of the lower ionosphere by the impedance low-frequency radio-method

Geomagnetizm i aeronomiya, v. 5, no. 1, 1965, 55-69

AGS: ionosphere, radio wave, radiosonde, electron collision, atmospheric, aeronomy, electron concentration, upper atmosphere, Langmuir probe, atmosphere

A method has been developed for measuring the parameters of the lower re. It involves recording the input impedance of a small antenna sensitive in the electrical properties of the medium surrounding the antenna. The phere. It involves recording the input impedance of a small antenna sensitive ges in the electrical properties of the medium surrounding the antenna. The T-shaped antenna is mounted on the side surface of a rocket and fed a dal voltage with a frequency f = 50 kc. The length of the vertical part antenna does not exceed 30-50 cm, and the horizontal part of the T-shaped enna does not exceed 50-60 cm. The antennas are made of copper tubes 1,5 cm in [illegible]. The method has been named the low-frequency, impedance, radiosonde method.

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N NR: AP5005187

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principles are described fully. The method was employed at a frequency of
for measuring the electron concentration and transport frequency of col-
etween electrons and neutral molecules in the height range of 55—90 km.
s agree with those obtained, using long and very long waves, by the dif-
absorption method and also by high-frequency and Langmuir probes. Trans-
uency of collisions was used to determine atmospheric pressure in the
nge of 79—90 km. It is shown that the method can be used with a single

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ASSOCIATION: Matematicheskiy institut imeni V. A. Steklova AN SSSR (Mathematics Institute, AN SSSR)

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Exploration of the lower ionosphere by means of long radiowaves using low-frequency radiosondes set up on rockets. Discovery of a new ionospheric layer. Dokl. AN SSSRR 146 no.3:596-599 S '62. (MIRA 15:10)

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(Atmosphere, Upper--Rocket observations)

KOLESNIKOV, N.M.

Pathomorphology of experimental bacterial dysentery (Shigella) in fasting rabbits. Arkh. pat., Moskva 14 no.1:81 Jan-Feb 1952. (CLML 22:1)

1. Of the Pathomorphological Laboratory (Head -- Prof. N. M. Kolesnikov), Institute of Epidemiology and Microbiology of the Academy of Medical Sciences USSR. 2. Author is from Baku.

KOLESNIKOV, N.M.

[redacted]

Morphological changes in organs of fasting and normal rabbits during immunization against bacterial dysentery (Shigella). Arkh. pat., Moskva 14 no.1:82 Jan-Feb 1952. (CLML 22:1)

1. Of the Department of Histology (Head -- Prof. N. M. Kolesnikov), Azerbaydzhan Medical Institute.

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Patologo - Gistologicheskiye izmeneniya, vyzyzayemyye ornithobilharzia turkestanica u zeby, "Works on Helminthology" on the 75th Birthday of K. I. Skryabin, Izdat, Akad. Nauk, SSSR, Moskva, 1953, page 317

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"Changes in the Neural Apparatus of the Upper Respiratory Tracts in the Presence of Whooping Cough Pneumonia." First Moscow Order of Lenin Med Inst, Moscow, 1955 (Dissertation for the Degree of Candidate of Medical Sciences)

SO: Knizhnaya Letopis', No. 32, 6 Aug 55

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USSR/General Biology - General Histology. B-3

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 7, 1958, 28485

Author : Kolesnikov, N.M., Nasrullaeva, Kh.K.
Inst : -
Title : (K voprosu o topograficheskikh i vidovykh razlichiyakh soedinitelnoy tkani. Soedinitelnaya tkan mochevyvodyashchikh putey krolika).
On the problem of Topographic and Specific Differences of Connective Tissue. Connective Tissues of Rabbits' Urinary Tract.

Orig Pub : Sb. tr. Azerb. med. in-ta, 1956, No 2, 146-150

Abstract : Films of the structure of connective tissue (CT) of the mucous membrane in rabbit's urinary bladder (weight 1.6-2.5 kg) was studied. Differences in structure of CT in this section were shown from its structure in regions of serous membranes. Attention is given to the wealth of urinary bladder CT in cellular elements;

Card 1/2

USSR/Human and Animal Morphology - Normal and Pathological. S
Circulatory System. Blood Vessels.

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur Biol., No 23, 1958, 105955

Author : Kolesnikov, N.M., Aga-zade, E.E.
Inst : -
Title : Changes of Nuclear, the Size of Nuclei in the Capillary Endothelium of the Liver and Brain in Experimental Dysentery of Rabbits Kept in Normal Conditions and Subjected to Overheating of the Body

Orig Pub : Azerbayzhan tibb. zhurnaly. Azerb. med. zh., 1956, No 4, 15-20 (azerb.), 56-61 (russk.)

Abstract : The nuclei of the endothelium of capillaries of the liver and brain were studied in six rabbits infected with dysentery (I), six overheated ones (temperature 25-33° C) (II), and six simultaneously infected and overheated. In all three groups the size of the nuclei became enlarged, especially in the brain. In groups I,

Card 1/2

KOLESNIKOV, N.M.; MUSAYEV, M.Yu.

Argyrophilic substance of the spleen in different farm and laboratory animals. Uch. zap. AGU no.9:65-67 '56. (MIRA 10:4)
(Spleen)